

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

#### THE COERCION BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, Thursday, March 31, 1870.  
The House of Lords this evening went into Committee on the bill for the preservation of peace in Ireland. The Marquis of Clanricarde repudiated any hostility to the bill, but regretted the haste of the Government in preparing it—a haste which the Government itself had introduced. He objected to giving further powers to the Irish constabulary, who he described as a worthless body of men. Lord Dufferin supported the bill, and defended the Irish police. The Duke of Abercorn expatiated on the sedition tone of the press in the west and south of Ireland, and urged that measures of restraint were indispensable. The bill was then reported from the Committee, and without further debate was passed by the House.

#### PROCEEDINGS IN THE COMMONS—A BILL TO AMEND THE NEUTRALITY LAWS.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone made an explanation in regard to the salaries of suffragans, which he said were not paid out of the public money. Mr. Gladstone also announced that a reduction was to be made in the rates of inland postage.

Mr. Otway, Under Foreign Secretary, promised to introduce a bill amendatory of the neutrality laws of England.

In the course of the evening, Mr. Gladstone gave in detail the Government programme of business for the present session. Mr. Disraeli objected to morning sessions, proposed by Mr. Gladstone, and to the devotion of so much time to Irish topics. A protracted discussion on the order of business followed. Mr. Gladstone and others speaking.

#### CONTINUED DEBATE ON THE IRISH AND ILL.

The House took up the Irish Land bill in Committee. Successive amendments modifying the Ulster clause were considered and rejected. Mr. Gladstone moved to include all customs of tenure resembling that of Ulster. A stirring debate followed on the motion, which was regarded as a departure from the rules of parliamentary order. Without making further progress on the bill, the House adjourned.

#### THE HOUSE OF LORDS HAVE DECIDED AGAINST MRS. HOWARD'S CLAIM TO THE EARLDOM OF WICKLOW.

THE RED RIVER TROUBLES—DELAY OF A BRITISH EXPEDITION—A DELEGATION FROM THE RED RIVER COUNTRY ON THE WAY TO ENGLAND.

The Post of to-day says the departure of the troops and steel battery, just organized for operations in the Red River country, will be delayed for a few days. The reason for this is, that a delegation from that settlement is now on the way here to lay an explanation of the situation of affairs before the Government authorities, and no action will be taken until the delegation can be heard.

#### THE IRISH QUESTION—THE EDUCATION BILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, March 16.—Of the two great measures before Parliament, the Irish Land and Education bills, it is the Land bill which is faring best, both in the House and with the public. The two nights' debate on the second reading have proved the hopelessness of opposition to its principles, and no very successful criticism has yet been made upon any essential principle. I don't remember a debate on any great measure that has been so good. There is generally plenty of fun in an Irish debate, and this has naturally been extremely Irish, but the subject was too large for the speakers, or too solemn to permit the usual flow of Irish wit. There has even been but one Irish bill, though that was an uncommonly good one, Captain White remarking that he had given the party a unanimous support for four years. He chose to spoil his joke by substituting uniform for uniforms.

Mr. Bryan who moved the rejection of the bill in parliamentary phraseology that it be read a second time this day six months—is a country member from Kilkenny. Nobody is less of a Fenian or nationalist. He is a gentleman of large estate, a county magistrate, and an advanced Liberal. His opposition to the bill springs from his inability to believe that it will prove an adequate settlement of the question. His own remedy would be to extend the Ulster Tenant Right over the whole country. Captain White who seconded Mr. Bryan's motion is also a Liberal, and represents that same County of Tipperary for some years.

The first number of a new religious journal, *La Concordia*, of which Pere Hyacinthe is chief editor, appeared to-day.

M. Emile Olivier has received the Grand Cross of the Order of Charles III (Spain). This is his only decoration.

#### FRANCE.

##### THE ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

PARIS, Thursday, March 31, 1870.

The police are actively pursuing their investigations into the alleged conspiracy against the life of the Emperor and the State. Nearly all the parties lately arrested in connection with this affair are working.

##### PERSONAL NEWS.

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#### SPAIN.

##### NON-INTERFERENCE WITH THE ROMAN COUNCIL.

MADRID, Thursday, March 31, 1870.

The Government has officially announced its determination to abstain from all interference in the affairs of the Pope and the Ecclesiastical Council.

##### CUBAN NEWS FROM NEW-YORK NOT TO BE TRUSTED BY SPANIARDS.

In the Constituent Cortes yesterday Señor Rivero, in reply to a question, assured the Deputies that no telegrams from New-York in relation to the war in Cuba were to be trusted founded as they were, on false information.

#### HOLLAND.

##### THE AMERICAN CABLES.

THE HAGUE, Thursday, March 31, 1870.

Animated debates have occurred in the Chambers recently on the question of ministerial concessions of special privileges to one of the two rival cables to America. The Ministers were at length instructed to equalize the terms.

#### CUBA.

##### QUARRELING OVER LERSUND—ALVARO'S MAXIMS—PELLEU'S RELIANCE.

HAVANA, March 31.—The *For de Cuba* published a bitter article against Lersund; whereupon the *Prensa*, which was about to unite with the *For*, denounces it, and declares it cannot join a journal which attacks such a patriot as Lersund.

The *Diario* also defends Lersund, repelling the idea that he ever had any connection with a plan to erect Cuba into a province independent or opposed to the present Government. Rebels continue to surrender themselves in the Central Department. Skirmishes are reported near Nuevitas.

Gen. Arango has issued a manifesto to the people declaring that the revolution has no reason to exist to-day, and advising his countrymen to lay down their arms. Gen. Puella has been relieved of his command. His successor has not yet been announced.

##### THE REIGN OF DRUM-HEAD COURT-MARTIAL.

BATTLES NEAR CANTO EMBAERADO UNDER JORDAN—CUBAN SUCCESS—CONTRADICTORY CLAIMS—BURNING THE DEAD—A NEW PROTEST.

HAVANA, March 26.—Since the publication of the order of the Captain-General with reference to the prompt trial of offenders by drum-head court-martial, the journals are full of the news of trials. Yesterday's *Diario* mentions that one of the courts being convened at Cienfuegos on the 23d, for the trial of *puaneros*, or country people. Benito Mora, Juan de la Cruz, Rufino Hernandez, and José Mora were accused of treason. As soon as these shall have been disposed of, another court of war will be tried, at the same place, Rafael Alvarez Vilar, José de la Cruz Gonzalez, Eulogio Borges, Francisco G., Arcebo José Muro y Alvarez, and José Alejandro Gonzalez, accused of the same crime. Similar news, and in considerable quantity, comes from other parts of the Island. Hence there is reason to believe that the merciless order of the Captain-General was designed to break down the insurrection by force of terror. The Spaniards have taken constantly that any recent engagement has taken place near Las Yaguas or Canto Embarado, where the troops and others have been engaged in the contrary. But the last may now be stated as

positively true. (The semi-official *Diario* of yesterday publishes a letter from Canto Embarado, dated March 16, which mentions that a battle had been fought near that point on the 11th, and another on the 12th. Seventy-three of the insurgents are reported to have been killed in one of the engagements. It is stated that the attacking force (Cubans) was composed of 1,500 men, while the prisoners taken give 4,000 as the number of Cubans engaged. The bodies of the insurgents killed were turned upon the spot, "because," as the letter states, "there was such a small number of troops with us, and for the further reason that there was no time to bury them, and because the bodies of the dead were so numerous that it was impossible to have them transported." The writer adds that the battle was severely contested, and mentions "a party of the enemy, taking advantage of the thickness of the woods, attempted to cross between the columns of the rear guard, crying out, 'Do not fire! belong to the San Quintin (regiment). Then the fight, according to the report, was terrible."

The Spanish account gives the locality of the first combat at El Abajo, where Vicente Gargallo and Rodolfo Diaz had 500 men. The battle ended by an attempt on the part of the Cubans to prevent the further march of the Spaniards into the country. The action lasted about an hour, and it appears, from the trustworthy accounts, the Spaniards retired. On the next day another battle began between a body of Spanish forces and the Cubans. The latter were short of distance from the theater of conflict, disposing of troops to the best advantage, in order to meet the main army of the Count of Valmaseda.

The extracts from the *Diario*, published in certain New-York papers, have greatly excited the ire of the Peninsulars in Cuba. The *Casino Español* met, and after a long and heated discussion, resolved to address a Mammel Calvo and Vazquez Quiroga, their representatives at Madrid, the following terse if not warlike dispatch: "Mammel Calvo, Vazquez Quiroga, general meeting of the *Casino Español* has been held. Unanimous resolution of all Spaniards to the ardent protest against the idea of the abolition of the *Franchise* in Spain, and in other countries."

#### SAN DOMINGO.

##### THE TIME FOR RATIFYING THE TREATY EXTENDED BY PRESIDENT RUF.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Commissioner from San Domingo is expected here to-morrow, with an official document from President Ruffin, extending the time to ratify the treaty now pending before the Senate. The President states that he will also order the extension of time so far as this Government is concerned.

#### HAYTI.

##### SAGET ELECTED PRESIDENT—THE CEREMONY OF INAUGURATION—THE CAREER AND CHARACTER OF SAGET.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, March 21.—The vacancies in the National Assembly having been all filled up, that body proceeded, on the morning of the 19th inst., to the election of a President of Hayti. The election took place in open session. Three candidates were named, Gen. Nissage Saget, the Provisional President; Gen. M. Domingue, President of the Senate during the war, and Gen. Montplaisir. Out of 71 votes Saget obtained 29, Domingue 11, and Montplaisir 1. The result of the ballot being announced, the President of the Assembly formally proclaimed Gen. Nissage Saget President of the Republic. The newly-elected President swore to respect and to uphold the Constitution.

The Presidential term dates from the 13th May, 1870, when he was inaugurated. The President's state of affairs, it was considered advisable that he should enter at once upon the duties of his office, arrangements were made for his immediate departure for the capital, in this city. Precisely at 9 o'clock President Saget, escorted by the Vice-President, Gen. Domingue, and the Secretary of State, attended by a numerous and brilliant staff, arrived at the Maison Nationale. He was received at the portico of the building by a large number of military guards at the same time paying him the customary honors, and was conducted to the chamber in which he was to take up his abode. Gen. Saget, taking his seat, the President of the National Assembly addressed him in the name of that body and of the people of Hayti, and expressing the hope that under his administration the inevitable blessing of peace and civilization, and prosperity, would be bestowed upon the Republic. The ceremony being concluded, the President of the Assembly formally proclaimed Gen. Nissage Saget President of the Republic. A procession was then formed, composed of the principal officers of the Government, the members of the National Assembly, the directors, teachers, and scholars of the schools of Port-au-Prince, &c., &c., and the President, who were escorted to the residence of the President, where another assembly of 17,000 men took place. This ceremony ended, the procession marched in the same order to the National Assembly, where the President remained for a few minutes, and then retired to his residence.

The antecedents of President Saget are such as justify the hope that his administration will be distinguished by an enlightened and liberal policy. He has inherited liberal republican views from his father, who, when Hayti threw off the yoke of France, when Christophe separated from the western and southern portions of Hayti, in the year 1820, and when he was elected President of the Republic, was the father of the actual President of Hayti removed to the west to give his cooperation to the republic under President Pétion, and when the Constitution of 1820 was modified, and Pétion was made President for life, the staunch and republican views, and his willingness to give his cooperation to such an absolute change in the Constitution of his country. Gen. Saget's views of his father, and his own, are such as to justify the hope that his administration will be distinguished by an enlightened and liberal policy. 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